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Dated 15 November 2004

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P01/7700 0.00-0325402.6

Request for grant of a patent

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

The Patent Office

Cardiff Road
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1. Your reference — 101271

2. Patent application number *(The Patent Office will fill in this part)* — 0325402.6

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant *(underline all surnames)*

AstraZeneca AB
SE-151 85 Sodertalje
Sweden

Patents ADP number *(if you know it)* — 07822448003

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation — Sweden

4. Title of the invention

COMPOUNDS

5. Name of your agent *(if you have one)*

Philip French

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent *(including the postcode)*

AstraZeneca
Global Intellectual Property
PO Box 272
Mereside, Alderley Park
Macclesfield, Cheshire SK10 4TG

Patents ADP number *(if you know it)* — 08179107001

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and *(if you know it)* the or each application number

Country	Priority application number *(if you know it)*	Date of filing *(day / month / year)*

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application	Date of filing *(day / month / year)*

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? *(Answer 'Yes' if:*

a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
c) any named applicant is a corporate body.
See note (d))

Patents Form 1/77

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form. Do not count copies of the same document

Continuation sheets of this form	
Description	46
Claim(s)	01
Abstract	
Drawing(s)	

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents	
Translations of priority documents	
Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent *(Patents Form 7/77)*	
Request for preliminary examination and search *(Patents Form 9/77)*	
Request for substantive examination *(Patents Form 10/77)*	
Any other documents *(please specify)*	

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature Authorised Signatory Date 30/10/2003

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Helen Dixon - 01625 517301

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COMPOUNDS

The present invention relates to a group of benzoyl amino pyridyl carboxylic acids which are useful in the treatment or prevention of a disease or medical condition mediated through glucokinase (GLK), leading to a decreased glucose threshold for insulin secretion. In addition the compounds are predicted to lower blood glucose by increasing hepatic glucose uptake. Such compounds may have utility in the treatment of Type 2 diabetes and obesity. The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compositions comprising said compounds and to methods of treatment of diseases mediated by GLK using said compounds.

In the pancreatic β-cell and liver parenchymal cells the main plasma membrane glucose transporter is GLUT2. Under physiological glucose concentrations the rate at which GLUT2 transports glucose across the membrane is not rate limiting to the overall rate of glucose uptake in these cells. The rate of glucose uptake is limited by the rate of phosphorylation of glucose to glucose-6-phosphate (G-6-P) which is catalysed by glucokinase (GLK) [1]. GLK has a high (6-10mM) Km for glucose and is not inhibited by physiological concentrations of G-6-P [1]. GLK expression is limited to a few tissues and cell types, most notably pancreatic β-cells and liver cells (hepatocytes) [1]. In these cells GLK activity is rate limiting for glucose utilisation and therefore regulates the extent of glucose induced insulin secretion and hepatic glycogen synthesis. These processes are critical in the maintenance of whole body glucose homeostasis and both are dysfunctional in diabetes [2].

In one sub-type of diabetes, Type 2 maturity-onset diabetes of the young (MODY-2), the diabetes is caused by GLK loss of function mutations [3, 4]. Hyperglycaemia in MODY-2 patients results from defective glucose utilisation in both the pancreas and liver [5]. Defective glucose utilisation in the pancreas of MODY-2 patients results in a raised threshold for glucose stimulated insulin secretion. Conversely, rare activating mutations of GLK reduce this threshold resulting in familial hyperinsulinism [6, 7]. In addition to the reduced GLK activity observed in MODY-2 diabetics, hepatic glucokinase activity is also decreased in type 2 diabetics [8]. Importantly, global or liver selective overexpression of GLK prevents or reverses the development of the diabetic phenotype in both dietary and genetic models of the disease [9-12]. Moreover, acute treatment of type 2 diabetics with fructose improves glucose tolerance through stimulation of hepatic glucose utilisation [13]. This effect is believed to be

mediated through a fructose induced increase in cytosolic GLK activity in the hepatocyte by the mechanism described below [13].

Hepatic GLK activity is inhibited through association with GLK regulatory protein (GLKRP). The GLK/GLKRP complex is stabilised by fructose-6-phosphate (F6P) binding to the GLKRP and destabilised by displacement of this sugar phosphate by fructose-1-phosphate (F1P). F1P is generated by fructokinase mediated phosphorylation of dietary fructose. Consequently, GLK/GLKRP complex integrity and hepatic GLK activity is regulated in a nutritionally dependent manner as F6P is elevated in the post-absorptive state whereas F1P predominates in the post-prandial state. In contrast to the hepatocyte, the pancreatic β-cell expresses GLK in the absence of GLKRP. Therefore, β-cell GLK activity is regulated exclusively by the availability of its substrate, glucose. Small molecules may activate GLK either directly or through destabilising the GLK/GLKRP complex. The former class of compounds are predicted to stimulate glucose utilisation in both the liver and the pancreas whereas the latter are predicted to act exclusively in the liver. However, compounds with either profile are predicted to be of therapeutic benefit in treating Type 2 diabetes as this disease is characterised by defective glucose utilisation in both tissues.

GLK and GLKRP and the K_{ATP} channel are expressed in neurones of the hypothalamus, a region of the brain that is important in the regulation of energy balance and the control of food intake [14-18]. These neurones have been shown to express orectic and anorectic neuropeptides [15, 19, 20] and have been assumed to be the glucose-sensing neurones within the hypothalamus that are either inhibited or excited by changes in ambient glucose concentrations [17, 19, 21, 22]. The ability of these neurones to sense changes in glucose levels is defective in a variety of genetic and experimentally induced models of obesity [23-28]. Intracerebroventricular (icv) infusion of glucose analogues, that are competitive inhibitors of glucokinase, stimulate food intake in lean rats [29, 30]. In contrast, icv infusion of glucose suppresses feeding [31]. Thus, small molecule activators of GLK may

In WO0058293 and WO01/44216 (Roche), a series of benzylcarbamoyl compounds are described as glucokinase activators. The mechanism by which such compounds activate GLK is assessed by measuring the direct effect of such compounds in an assay in which GLK activity is linked to NADH production, which in turn is measured optically - see details of the *in vitro* assay described in Example A. Compounds of the present invention may activate GLK directly or may activate GLK by inhibiting the interaction of GLKRP with GLK. The latter mechanism offers an important advantage over direct activators of GLK in that they will not cause the severe hypoglycaemic episodes predicted after direct stimulation. Many compounds of the present invention may show favourable selectivity compared to known GLK activators.

WO9622282, WO9622293, WO9622294, WO9622295, WO9749707 and WO9749708 disclose a number of intermediates used in the preparation of compounds useful as vasopressin agents which are structurally similar to those disclosed in the present invention. Structurally similar compounds are also disclosed in WO9641795 and JP8143565 (vasopressin antagonism), in JP8301760 (skin damage prevention) and in EP619116 (osetopathy).

WO01/12621 describes the preparation of as isoxazolylpyrimidines and related compounds as inhibitors of c-JUN N-terminal kinases, and pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds.

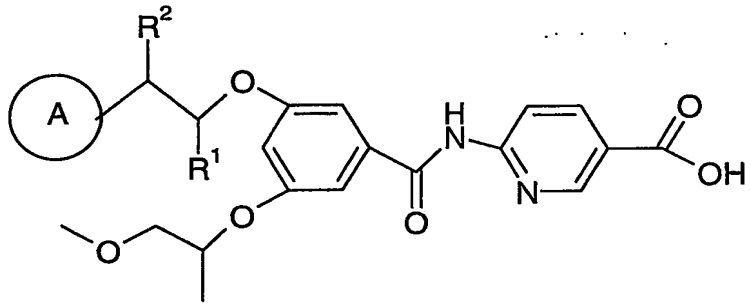
Cushman *et al* [Bioorg Med Chem Lett (1991) 1(4), 211-14] describe the synthesis of pyridine-containing stilbenes and amides and their evaluation as protein-tyrosine kinase inhibitors. Rogers *et al* [J Med Chem (1981) 24(11) 1284-7] describe mesoionic purinone analogs as inhibitors of cyclic-AMP phosphodiesterase.

WO00/26202 describes the preparation of 2-amino-thiazole derivatives as antitumour agents. GB 2331748 describes the preparation of insecticidal thiazole derivatives. WO96/36619 describes the preparation of aminothiazole derivatives as ameliorating agents for digestive tract movements. US 5466715 and US 5258407 describe the preparation of 3,4-disubstituted phenol immunostimulants. JP 58069812 describes hypoglycemic pharmaceuticals containing benzamide derivatives. US 3950351 describes 2-benzamido-5-nitrothiazoles and Cavier *et al* [Eur J Med Chem – Chim Ther (1978) 13(6), 539-43] discuss the biological interest of these compounds.

International application number WO03/015774 describes a group of benzoylamino heterocycle compounds as glucokinase activators and International application number WO03/000262 describes a group or vinyl phenyl derivatives as glucokinase activators.

International application number: WO03/000267 describes a group of benzoyl amino pyridyl carboxylic acids which are activators of the enzyme glucokinase (GLK). We have surprisingly found a small selection of these compounds which has a superior level of drug in plasma following oral administration which is due to improved aqueous solubility and decreased levels of plasma binding, whilst retaining high potency for the GLK enzyme. This makes this sub-group of compounds particularity suitable for use in the treatment or prevention of a disease or medical condition mediated through GLK.

Thus, according to the first aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of Formula (I):



Formula (I)

wherein:

A is selected from phenyl or a 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl ring, where A is unsubstituted or substituted by one or 2 groups independently selected from R^3;

R^1 is selected from hydrogen or methyl;

R^2 is selected from hydrogen or methyl;

R^3 is selected from methyl, methoxy, fluoro, chloro or cyano

with the proviso that at least one of R^1 and R^2 is methyl.

'heteroaryl' ring may, unless otherwise specified, be carbon or nitrogen linked, unless linking via nitrogen leads to a charged quaternary nitrogen.

Preferably a "heteroaryl" ring is a 5-membered aromatic ring incorporating one heteroatom selected from nitrogen, sulphur or oxygen.

Examples of aromatic monocyclic 5-6 membered ring incorporating at least one heteroatom include: thienyl, furanyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyridyl, pyridonyl , pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl and pyrimidinyl, preferably furanyl or thienyl.

It is to be understood that, insofar as certain of the compounds of Formula (I) defined above may exist in optically active or racemic forms by virtue of one or more asymmetric carbon atoms, the invention includes in its definition any such optically active or racemic form which possesses the property of stimulating GLK directly or inhibiting the GLK/GLKRP interaction. The synthesis of optically active forms may be carried out by standard techniques of organic chemistry well known in the art, for example by synthesis from optically active starting materials or by resolution of a racemic form. It is also to be understood that certain compounds may exist in tautomeric forms and that the invention also relates to any and all tautomeric forms of the compounds of the invention which activate GLK.

Preferred compounds of Formula (I) are those wherein any one or more of the following apply:

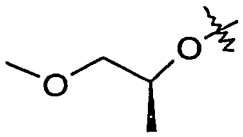
(1) $\mathbf{R^1}$ is methyl; preferably

(2) $\mathbf{R^2}$ is hydrogen;

(3) **A** is selected from phenyl, furanyl and thienyl, preferably phenyl and thienyl.

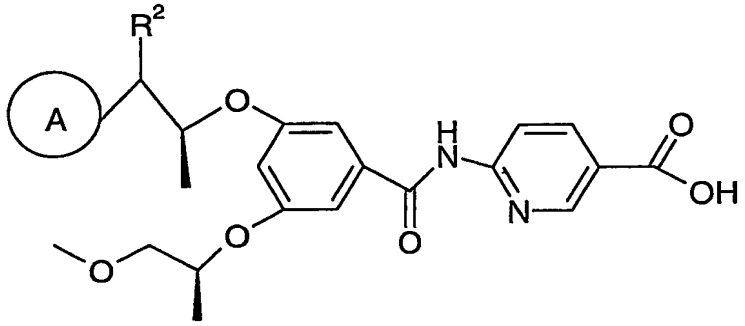
(4) **A** is unsubstituted or substituted by methyl or fluoro.

(5) The group at the 3 position in Formula (I) is preferably:



According to a further feature of the invention there is provided the following preferred groups of compounds of the invention:

(I) a compound of Formula (Ia)



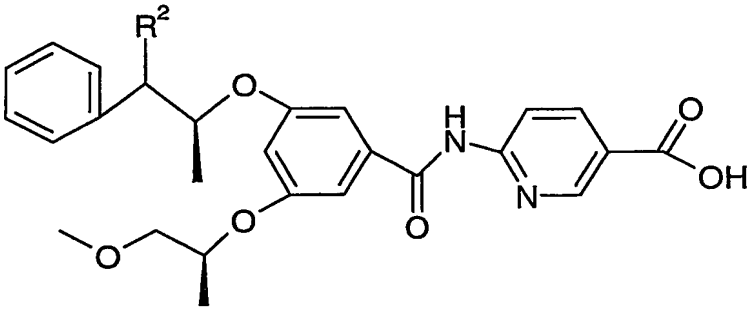
Formula (Ia)

wherein:

$\mathbf{R^2}$ and **A** are as defined above in a compound of Formula (I);

or a salt, solvate or pro-drug thereof.

(II) a compound of Formula (Ib)



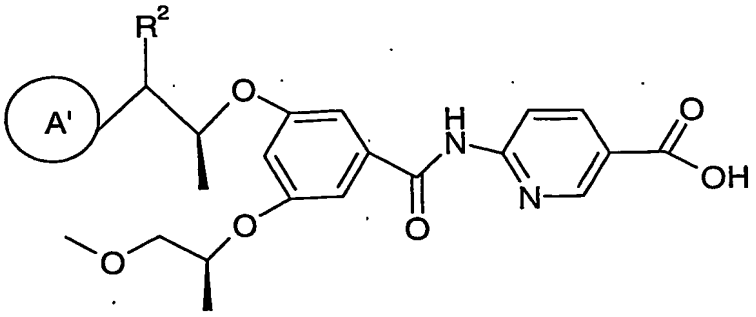
Formula (Ib)

wherein:

$\mathbf{R^2}$ is as defined above in a compound of Formula (I);

or a salt, solvate or pro-drug thereof.

(III) a compound of Formula (Ic)



Formula (Ic)

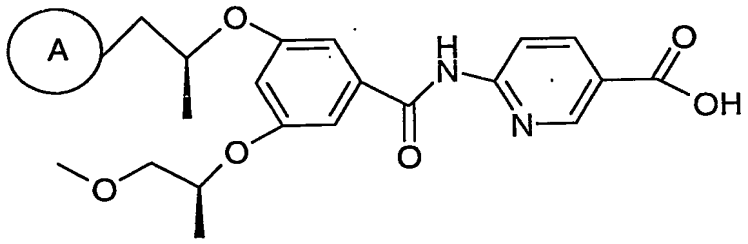
wherein:

A' is heteroaryl;

$\mathbf{R^2}$ is as defined above in a compound of Formula (I);

or a salt, solvate or pro-drug thereof.

(IV) a compound of Formula (Id)



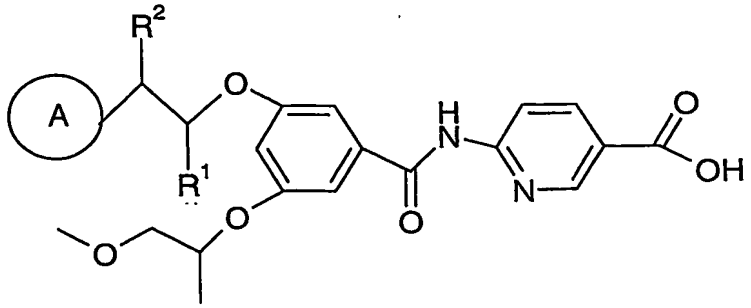
Formula (Id)

wherein:

A is as defined above in a compound of Formula (I);

or a salt, solvate or pro-drug thereof.

(V) a compound of Formula (Ie)



Formula (Ie)

wherein:

A is selected from phenyl, thienyl and furanyl;

A is optionally substituted with methyl, methoxy, chloro or fluoro;

R^1 is selected from hydrogen or methyl;

R^2 is selected from hydrogen or methyl;

with the proviso that at least one of R^1 and R^2 is methyl;

or a salt, solvate or pro-drug thereof.

Preferred compounds of the invention include

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid;

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-furan-2-ylethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid;

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid;

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-thien-2-ylethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid;

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-(5-chlorothien-2-yl)ethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid;

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-thien-3-ylethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid;

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-(5-methylfuran-2-yl)ethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid;

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-{4-fluorophenyl}ethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid;

6-{3-[(2S)-2-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid;

6-{3-[(2R)-2-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid: and

[illegible]

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-(5-methylthiophen-2-yl)ethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid;

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-{3-methoxyphenyl}ethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid;

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-{2-methylphenyl}ethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid;

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-{4-methoxyphenyl}ethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid;

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-(5-chlorofuran-2-yl)ethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid;

or a salt, solvate or pro-drug thereof.

The compounds of the invention may be administered in the form of a pro-drug. A pro-drug is a bioprecursor or pharmaceutically acceptable compound being degradable in the body to produce a compound of the invention (such as an ester or amide of a compound of the invention, particularly an in vivo hydrolysable ester). Various forms of prodrugs are known in the art. For examples of such prodrug derivatives, see:

a) Design of Prodrugs, edited by H. Bundgaard, (Elsevier, 1985) and Methods in Enzymology, Vol. 42, p. 309-396, edited by K. Widder, *et al.* (Academic Press, 1985);

b) A Textbook of Drug Design and Development, edited by Krogsgaard-Larsen;

c) H. Bundgaard, Chapter 5 "Design and Application of Prodrugs", by H. Bundgaard p. 113-191 (1991);

d) H. Bundgaard, Advanced Drug Delivery Reviews, 8, 1-38 (1992);

e) H. Bundgaard, *et al.*, Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 77, 285 (1988); and

f) N. Kakeya, *et al.*, Chem Pharm Bull, 32, 692 (1984).

The contents of the above cited documents are incorporated herein by reference.

Examples of pro-drugs are as follows. An in-vivo hydrolysable ester of a compound of the invention containing a carboxy or a hydroxy group is, for example, a pharmaceutically-acceptable ester which is hydrolysed in the human or animal body to produce the parent acid or alcohol. Suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable esters for carboxy include C_1 to C_6alkoxymethyl esters for example methoxymethyl, C_1 to C_6alkanoyloxymethyl esters for example pivaloyloxymethyl, phthalidyl esters,

C_3 to C_8cycloalkoxycarbonyloxyC_1 to C_6alkyl esters for example 1-cyclohexylcarbonyloxyethyl; 1,3-dioxolen-2-onylmethyl esters, for example 5-methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-onylmethyl; and C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyloxyethyl esters.

An in-vivo hydrolysable ester of a compound of the invention containing a hydroxy group includes inorganic esters such as phosphate esters (including phosphoramidic cyclic esters) and α-acyloxyalkyl ethers and related compounds which as a result of the in-vivo hydrolysis of the ester breakdown to give the parent hydroxy group/s. Examples of α-acyloxyalkyl ethers include acetoxymethoxy and 2,2-dimethylpropionyloxy-methoxy. A selection of in-vivo hydrolysable ester forming groups for hydroxy include alkanoyl, benzoyl, phenylacetyl and substituted benzoyl and phenylacetyl, alkoxycarbonyl (to give alkyl carbonate esters), dialkylcarbamoyl and N-(dialkylaminoethyl)-N-alkylcarbamoyl (to give carbamates), dialkylaminoacetyl and carboxyacetyl.

A suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable salt of a compound of the invention is, for example, an acid-addition salt of a compound of the invention which is sufficiently basic, for example, an acid-addition salt with, for example, an inorganic or organic acid, for example hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric, phosphoric, trifluoroacetic, citric or maleic acid. In addition a suitable pharmaceutically-acceptable salt of a benzoxazinone derivative of the invention which is sufficiently acidic is an alkali metal salt, for example a sodium or potassium salt, an alkaline earth metal salt, for example a calcium or magnesium salt, an ammonium salt or a salt with an organic base which affords a physiologically-acceptable cation, for example a salt with methylamine, dimethylamine, trimethylamine, piperidine, morpholine or tris-(2-hydroxyethyl)amine.

A further feature of the invention is a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie) as defined above, or a salt, solvate or prodrug thereof, together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

According to another aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of Formula [illegible] as defined above for use in a medicament.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method of treating GLK mediated diseases, especially diabetes, by administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie), or salt, solvate or pro-drug thereof, to a mammal in need of such treatment.

Specific diseases which may be treated by a compound or composition of the invention include: blood glucose lowering in Diabetes Mellitus type 2 without a serious risk of hypoglycaemia (and potential to treat type 1), dyslipidemia, obesity, insulin resistance, metabolic syndrome X, impaired glucose tolerance.

As discussed above, thus the GLK/GLKRP system can be described as a potential "Diabesity" target (of benefit in both Diabetes and Obesity). Thus, according to another aspect of the invention there if provided the use of a compound of Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie), or salt, solvate or pro-drug thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for use in the combined treatment or prevention of diabetes and obesity.

According to another aspect of the invention there if provided the use of a compound of Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie), or salt, solvate or pro-drug thereof, in the preparation of a medicament for use in the treatment or prevention of obesity.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a method for the combined treatment of obesity and diabetes by administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie), or salt, solvate or pro-drug thereof, to a mammal in need of such treatment.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a method for the treatment of obesity by administering an effective amount of a compound of Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie), or salt, solvate or pro-drug thereof, to a mammal in need of such treatment.

The compositions of the invention may be in a form suitable for oral use (for example as tablets, lozenges, hard or soft capsules, aqueous or oily suspensions, emulsions, dispersible powders or granules, syrups or elixirs), for topical use (for example as creams, ointments, gels, or aqueous or oily solutions or suspensions), for administration by inhalation (for example as a finely divided powder or a liquid aerosol), for administration by insufflation (for example as a finely divided powder) or for parenteral administration (for example as a sterile aqueous or oily solution for intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular or intramuscular dosing or as a suppository for rectal dosing).

The compositions of the invention may be obtained by conventional procedures using conventional pharmaceutical excipients, well known in the art. Thus, compositions intended for oral use may contain, for example, one or more colouring, sweetening, flavouring and/or preservative agents.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable excipients for a tablet formulation include, for example, inert diluents such as lactose, sodium carbonate, calcium phosphate or calcium carbonate, granulating and disintegrating agents such as corn starch or algenic acid; binding agents such as starch; lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc; preservative agents such as ethyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, and anti-oxidants, such as ascorbic acid. Tablet formulations may be uncoated or coated either to modify their disintegration and the subsequent absorption of the active ingredient within the gastrointestinal tract, or to improve their stability and/or appearance, in either case, using conventional coating agents and procedures well known in the art.

Compositions for oral use may be in the form of hard gelatin capsules in which the active ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent, for example, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate or kaolin, or as soft gelatin capsules in which the active ingredient is mixed with water or an oil such as peanut oil, liquid paraffin, or olive oil.

Aqueous suspensions generally contain the active ingredient in finely powdered form together with one or more suspending agents, such as sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, sodium alginate, polyvinyl-pyrrolidone, gum tragacanth and gum acacia; dispersing or wetting agents such as lecithin or condensation products of an alkylene oxide with fatty acids (for example polyoxethylene stearate), or condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example heptadecaethyleneoxycetanol, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such as polyoxyethylene sorbitol monooleate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example

oxidants (such as ascorbic acid), colouring agents, flavouring agents, and/or sweetening agents (such as sucrose, saccharine or aspartame).

Oily suspensions may be formulated by suspending the active ingredient in a vegetable oil (such as arachis oil, olive oil, sesame oil or coconut oil) or in a mineral oil (such as liquid paraffin). The oily suspensions may also contain a thickening agent such as beeswax, hard paraffin or cetyl alcohol. Sweetening agents such as those set out above, and flavouring agents may be added to provide a palatable oral preparation. These compositions may be preserved by the addition of an anti-oxidant such as ascorbic acid.

Dispersible powders and granules suitable for preparation of an aqueous suspension by the addition of water generally contain the active ingredient together with a dispersing or wetting agent, suspending agent and one or more preservatives. Suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents are exemplified by those already mentioned above. Additional excipients such as sweetening, flavouring and colouring agents, may also be present.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may also be in the form of oil-in-water emulsions. The oily phase may be a vegetable oil, such as olive oil or arachis oil, or a mineral oil, such as for example liquid paraffin or a mixture of any of these. Suitable emulsifying agents may be, for example, naturally-occurring gums such as gum acacia or gum tragacanth, naturally-occurring phosphatides such as soya bean, lecithin, an esters or partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides (for example sorbitan monooleate) and condensation products of the said partial esters with ethylene oxide such as polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The emulsions may also contain sweetening, flavouring and preservative agents.

Syrups and elixirs may be formulated with sweetening agents such as glycerol, propylene glycol, sorbitol, aspartame or sucrose, and may also contain a demulcent, preservative, flavouring and/or colouring agent.

The pharmaceutical compositions may also be in the form of a sterile injectable aqueous or oily suspension, which may be formulated according to known procedures using one or more of the appropriate dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents, which have been mentioned above. A sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluent or solvent, for example a solution in 1,3-butanediol.

Compositions for administration by inhalation may be in the form of a conventional pressurised aerosol arranged to dispense the active ingredient either as an aerosol containing finely divided solid or liquid droplets. Conventional aerosol propellants such as volatile fluorinated hydrocarbons or hydrocarbons may be used and the aerosol device is conveniently arranged to dispense a metered quantity of active ingredient.

For further information on formulation the reader is referred to Chapter 25.2 in Volume 5 of Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry (Corwin Hansch; Chairman of Editorial Board), Pergamon Press 1990.

The amount of active ingredient that is combined with one or more excipients to produce a single dosage form will necessarily vary depending upon the host treated and the particular route of administration. For example, a formulation intended for oral administration to humans will generally contain, for example, from 0.5 mg to 2 g of active agent compounded with an appropriate and convenient amount of excipients which may vary from about 5 to about 98 percent by weight of the total composition. Dosage unit forms will generally contain about 1 mg to about 500 mg of an active ingredient. For further information on Routes of Administration and Dosage Regimes the reader is referred to Chapter 25.3 in Volume 5 of Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry (Corwin Hansch; Chairman of Editorial Board), Pergamon Press 1990.

The size of the dose for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes of a compound of the Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie) will naturally vary according to the nature and severity of the conditions, the age and sex of the animal or patient and the route of administration, according to well known principles of medicine.

In using a compound of the Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie) for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes it will generally be administered so that a daily dose in the range, for example, 0.5 mg to 75 mg per kg body weight is received, given if required in divided doses. In general lower doses will be administered when a parenteral route is employed. Thus, for

treated. Such conjoint treatment may be achieved by way of the simultaneous, sequential or separate administration of the individual components of the treatment. Simultaneous treatment may be in a single tablet or in separate tablets. For example in the treatment of diabetes mellitus, chemotherapy may include the following main categories of treatment:

1) Insulin and insulin analogues;

2) Insulin secretagogues including sulphonylureas (for example glibenclamide, glipizide) and prandial glucose regulators (for example repaglinide, nateglinide);

3) Insulin sensitising agents including PPARγ agonists (for example pioglitazone and rosiglitazone);

4) Agents that suppress hepatic glucose output (for example metformin).

5) Agents designed to reduce the absorption of glucose from the intestine (for example acarbose);

6) Agents designed to treat the complications of prolonged hyperglycaemia;

7) Anti-obesity agents (for example sibutramine and orlistat);

8) Anti- dyslipidaemia agents such as, HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (statins, eg rosuvastatin, pravastatin); PPARα agonists (fibrates, eg gemfibrozil); bile acid sequestrants (cholestyramine); cholesterol absorption inhibitors (plant stanols, synthetic inhibitors); bile acid absorption inhibitors (IBATi) and nicotinic acid and analogues (niacin and slow release formulations);

9) Antihypertensive agents such as, β blockers (eg atenolol, metoprolol, inderal); ACE inhibitors (eg lisinopril); Calcium antagonists (eg. nifedipine); Angiotensin receptor antagonists (eg candesartan), α antagonists and diuretic agents (eg. furosemide, benzthiazide);

10) Haemostasis modulators such as, antithrombotics, activators of fibrinolysis and antiplatelet agents; thrombin antagonists; factor Xa inhibitors; factor VIIa inhibitors); antiplatelet agents (eg. aspirin, clopidogrel); anticoagulants (heparin and Low molecular weight analogues, hirudin) and warfarin; and

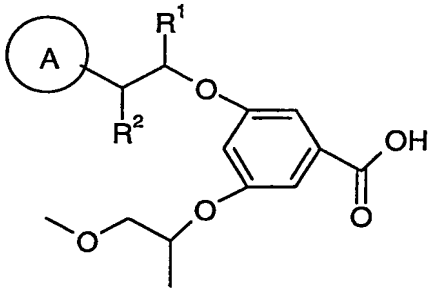
11) Anti-inflammatory agents, such as non-steroidal anti-infammatory drugs (eg. aspirin) and steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (eg. cortisone).

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided individual compounds produced as end products in the Examples set out below and salts, solvates and pro-drugs thereof.

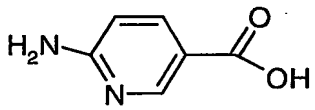
A compound of the invention, or a salt thereof, may be prepared by any process known to be applicable to the preparation of such compounds or structurally related compounds. Functional groups may be protected and deprotected using conventional methods. For examples of protecting groups such as amino and carboxylic acid protecting groups (as well as means of formation and eventual deprotection), see T.W. Greene and P.G.M. Wuts, "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", Second Edition, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1991.

Processes for the synthesis of compounds of Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie) are provided as a further feature of the invention. Thus, according to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I), (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie) which comprises:

(a) reaction of an acid of Formula (IIIa) or activated derivative thereof with a compound of Formula (IIIb),



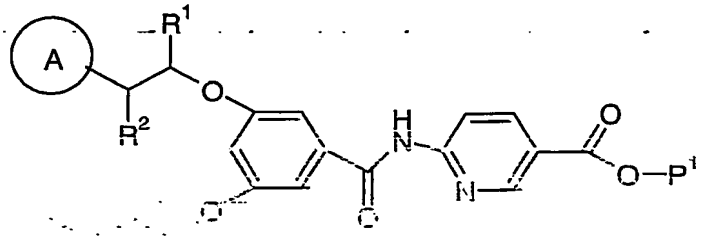
Formula (IIIa)

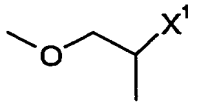


Formula (IIIb); or

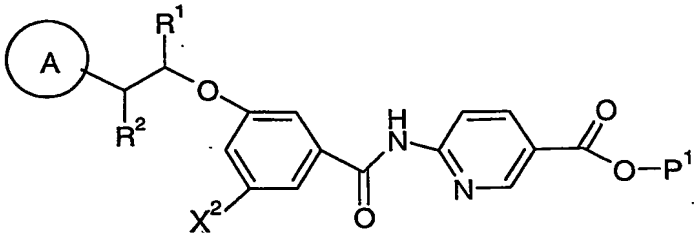
or

(b) de-protection of a compound of Formula (IIIc),





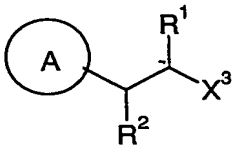
Formula (IIId)



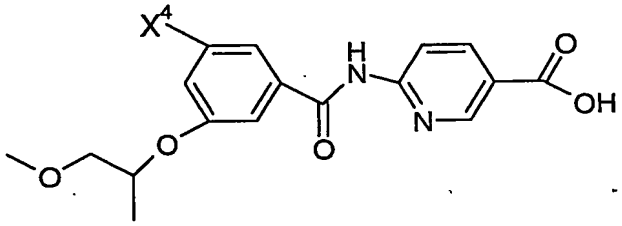
Formula (IIIe)

wherein X^1 is a leaving group and X^2 is a hydroxyl group or X^1 is a hydroxyl group and X^2 is a leaving group; or

(d) reaction of a compound of Formula (IIIf) with a compound of Formula (IIIg)



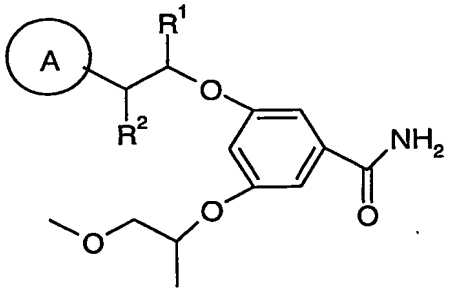
Formula (IIIf)



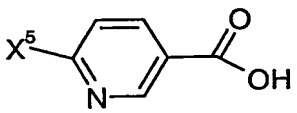
Formula (IIIg)

wherein X^3 is a leaving group and X^4 is a hydroxyl group or X^3 is a hydroxyl group and X^4 is a leaving group; or

(e) reaction of a compound of Formula (IIIh) with a compound of Formula (IIIi),



Formula (IIIh)



Formula (IIIi);

wherein X^5 is a leaving group;

and thereafter, if necessary:

i) converting a compound of Formula (I) into another compound of Formula (I);

ii) removing any protecting groups;

iii) forming a salt, pro-drug or solvate thereof.

Specific reaction conditions for the above reactions are as follows:

Process a) – coupling reactions of amino groups with carboxylic acids to form an amide are well known in the art. For example,

(i) using an appropriate coupling reaction, such as a carbodiimide coupling reaction performed with EDAC in the presence of DMAP in a suitable solvent such as DCM, chloroform or DMF at room temperature; or

(ii) reaction in which the carboxylic group is activated to an acid chloride by reaction with oxalyl chloride in the presence of a suitable solvent such as methylene chloride. The acid chloride can then be reacted with a compound of Formula IIIb in the presence of a base, such as triethylamine or pyridine, in a suitable solvent such as chloroform or DCM at a temperature between 0°C and room temperature.

Process b) – de-protection reactions are well know in the art. Examples of P^1 include C_{1-6}alkyl and benzyl. Wherein P^1 is an C_{1-6}alkyl, the reaction can be performed in the presence of sodium hydroxide in the suitable solvent such as THF/water.

Process c) – compounds of Formula (IIId) and (IIIe) can be reacted together in a suitable solvent, such as DMF or THF, with a base such as sodium hydride or potassium *tert*-butoxide, at a temperature in the range 0 to 100°C, optionally using metal catalysis such as palladium on carbon or cuprous iodide;

Alternatively, compounds of Formula (IIId) and (IIIe) can be reacted together in a suitable solvent, such as THF or DCM, with a suitable phosphine such as triphenylphosphine, and azodicarboxylate such as diethylazodicarboxylate

Process d) – the reaction of compounds of Formula (IIIf) and Formula (IIIg) can be performed using reactions conditions as described for process c) above.

Process e) – reaction of a compound of Formula (IIIh) with a compound of Formula (IIIi) can be performed in a polar solvent, such as DMF or a non-polar solvent such as THF with a strong base, such as sodium hydride or potassium *tert*-butoxide at a temperature between 0 and 100°C, optionally using metal catalysis, such as palladium on carbon or cuprous iodide.

During the conversion processes [illegible]

Specific examples of protecting groups are given below for the sake of convenience, in which "lower" signifies that the group to which it is applied preferably has 1-4 carbon atoms. It will be understood that these examples are not exhaustive. Where specific examples of methods for the removal of protecting groups are given below these are similarly not exhaustive. The use of protecting groups and methods of deprotection not specifically mentioned is of course within the scope of the invention.

A carboxy protecting group may be the residue of an ester-forming aliphatic or araliphatic alcohol or of an ester-forming silanol (the said alcohol or silanol preferably containing 1-20 carbon atoms). Examples of carboxy protecting groups include straight or branched chain (1-12C)alkyl groups (e.g. isopropyl, t-butyl); lower alkoxy lower alkyl groups (e.g. methoxymethyl, ethoxymethyl, isobutoxymethyl; lower aliphatic acyloxy lower alkyl groups, (e.g. acetoxymethyl, propionyloxymethyl, butyryloxymethyl, pivaloyloxymethyl); lower alkoxycarbonyloxy lower alkyl groups (e.g. 1-methoxycarbonyloxyethyl, 1-ethoxycarbonyloxyethyl); aryl lower alkyl groups (e.g. p-methoxybenzyl, o-nitrobenzyl, p-nitrobenzyl, benzhydryl and phthalidyl); tri(lower alkyl)silyl groups (e.g. trimethylsilyl and t-butyldimethylsilyl); tri(lower alkyl)silyl lower alkyl groups (e.g. trimethylsilylethyl); and (2-6C)alkenyl groups (e.g. allyl and vinylethyl).

Methods particularly appropriate for the removal of carboxyl protecting groups include for example acid-, metal- or enzymically-catalysed hydrolysis.

Examples of hydroxy protecting groups include lower alkenyl groups (e.g. allyl); lower alkanoyl groups (e.g. acetyl); lower alkoxycarbonyl groups (e.g. t-butoxycarbonyl); lower alkenyloxycarbonyl groups (e.g. allyloxycarbonyl); aryl lower alkoxycarbonyl groups (e.g. benzoyloxycarbonyl, p-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, o-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl); tri lower alkyl/arylsilyl groups (e.g. trimethylsilyl, t-butyldimethylsilyl, t-butyldiphenylsilyl); aryl lower alkyl groups (e.g. benzyl) groups; and triaryl lower alkyl groups (e.g. triphenylmethyl).

Examples of amino protecting groups include formyl, aralkyl groups (e.g. benzyl and substituted benzyl, e.g. p-methoxybenzyl, nitrobenzyl and 2,4-dimethoxybenzyl, and triphenylmethyl); di-p-anisylmethyl and furylmethyl groups; lower alkoxycarbonyl (e.g. t-butoxycarbonyl); lower alkenyloxycarbonyl (e.g. allyloxycarbonyl); aryl lower alkoxycarbonyl groups (e.g. benzyloxycarbonyl, p-methoxybenzyloxycarbonyl, o-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl,

p-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl; trialkylsilyl (e.g. trimethylsilyl and t-butyldimethylsilyl); alkylidene (e.g. methylidene); benzylidene and substituted benzylidene groups.

Methods appropriate for removal of hydroxy and amino protecting groups include, for example, acid-, base, metal- or enzymically-catalysed hydrolysis, or photolytically for groups such as o-nitrobenzyloxycarbonyl, or with fluoride ions for silyl groups.

Examples of protecting groups for amide groups include aralkoxymethyl (e.g. benzyloxymethyl and substituted benzyloxymethyl); alkoxymethyl (e.g. methoxymethyl and trimethylsilylethoxymethyl); tri alkyl/arylsilyl (e.g. trimethylsilyl, t-butyldimethylsily, t-butyldiphenylsilyl); tri alkyl/arylsilyloxymethyl (e.g. t-butyldimethylsilyloxymethyl, t-butyldiphenylsilyloxymethyl); 4-alkoxyphenyl (e.g. 4-methoxyphenyl); 2,4-di(alkoxy)phenyl (e.g. 2,4-dimethoxyphenyl); 4-alkoxybenzyl (e.g. 4-methoxybenzyl); 2,4-di(alkoxy)benzyl (e.g. 2,4-di(methoxy)benzyl); and alk-1-enyl (e.g. allyl, but-1-enyl and substituted vinyl e.g. 2-phenylvinyl).

Aralkoxymethyl, groups may be introduced onto the amide group by reacting the latter group with the appropriate aralkoxymethyl chloride, and removed by catalytic hydrogenation. Alkoxymethyl, tri alkyl/arylsilyl and tri alkyl/silyloxymethyl groups may be introduced by reacting the amide with the appropriate chloride and removing with acid; or in the case of the silyl containing groups, fluoride ions. The alkoxyphenyl and alkoxybenzyl groups are conveniently introduced by arylation or alkylation with an appropriate halide and removed by oxidation with ceric ammonium nitrate. Finally alk-1-enyl groups may be introduced by reacting the amide with the appropriate aldehyde and removed with acid.

The following examples are for illustration purposes and are not intended to limit the scope of this application. Each exemplified compound represents a particular and independent aspect of the invention. In the following non-limiting Examples, unless otherwise stated:

(i) evaporations were carried out by rotary evaporation *in vacuo* and work-up

(iv) the structures of the end-products of the Formula (I) were confirmed by nuclear (generally proton) magnetic resonance (NMR) and mass spectral techniques; proton magnetic resonance chemical shift values were measured on the delta scale and peak multiplicities are shown as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; m, multiplet; br, broad; q, quartet, quin, quintet;

(v) intermediates were not generally fully characterised and purity was assessed by thin layer chromatography (TLC), high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), infra-red (IR) or NMR analysis;

(vi) Isolute silica cartridges refer to pre-packed silica cartridges (from 1g up to 70g) from IST (International Sorbent Technology), Hengoed, Mid Glamorgan, Wales UK, CF82 7RJ, eluted using a Flashmaster 2 system; Argonaut Technologies, Inc., Hengoed, Mid Glamorgan, Wales UK CF82 8AU;

(vii) Biotage cartridges refer to pre-packed silica cartridges (from 40g up to 400g), eluted using a biotage pump and fraction collector system; Biotage UK Ltd, Hertford, Herts, UK; and

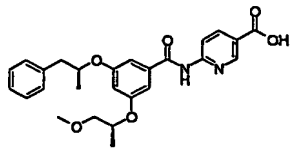
(viii) Celite refers to diatomaceous earth.

Abbreviations

DCM	dichloromethane;
DEAD	diethyldiazocarboxylate;
DIAD	di-i-propyl azodicarboxylate;
DMSO	dimethyl sulphoxide;
DMF	dimethylformamide;
EDAC	1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride;
HPMC	Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose;
LCMS	liquid chromatography / mass spectroscopy;
RT	room temperature; and
THF	tetrahydrofuran.

EXAMPLE 1

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid

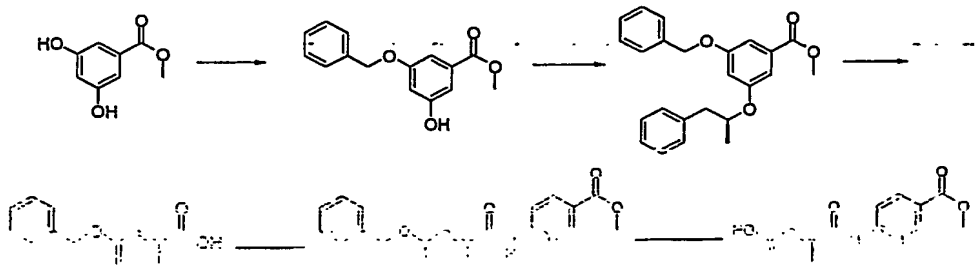


To a solution of methyl 6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylate (180mg, 0.376 mmol) in THF was added distilled water (1.0ml) and sodium hydroxide solution (0.95ml of 1M, 0.95 mmol, ~2.5 eq). Methanol (2 drops) was added to aid solubility, and the mixture stirred at ambient temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was neutralised with hydrochloric acid solution (1ml of 1M) and the THF removed in *vacuo*; more water was added, and the resulting solid was filtered off and washed with more distilled water. After partial drying, the solid was suspended in acetonitrile (2ml) and stirred gently for ~1hr; the solid was filtered, washed with more acetonitrile and dried to give 6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid as a colourless solid,

^{1}H NMR (d_6-DMSO): 1.25 (2d, 6H), 2.85-3.05 (m, 2H), 3.35 (s, 3H), 3.5 (m, 2H), 4.75 (m, 1H), 4.85 (m, 1H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 7.2 (m, 3H), 7.3 (m, 4H), 8.3 (s, 2H), 8.9 (s, 1H), 11.15 (s, 1H), 13.2 (br s, 1H);

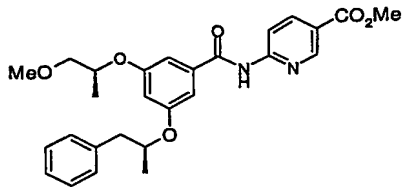
m/z 465 $(M+H)^+$, 463 $(M+H)^-$, 100% by LC-MS.

Intermediates for the preparation of Example 1 were prepared according to the following scheme,



as described below.

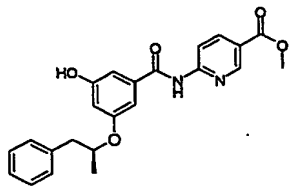
Methyl 6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxyl-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridinecarboxylate



To a stirred suspension of methyl 6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-hydroxy-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylate (1.0g, 2.46 mmol), (R)-1-methoxy-2-propanol (0.34 ml, 3.47 mmol, 1.4 eq) and polymer-supported triphenyl phosphine (approx. 3 mmol/g, 2.5 g, approx 3 eq) in dry THF (20 ml), under argon, was added di-*tert*-butyl azodicarboxylate (DTAD, 1.13g, 4.9 mmol, 2 eq), and the reaction mixture stirred overnight at ambient temperature. Most of the organic solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and ethyl acetate added to the residue; the suspension was filtered through celite and washed through with more ethyl acetate. The solvent was removed in vacuo, and the residue chromatographed (40g Biotage silica cartridge, eluting with hexane containing ethyl acetate, 10% increasing to 20%) to give methyl 6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridinecarboxylate (740 mg) as a colourless gum, ^{1}H NMR (d_6-DMSO): 1.2 (2d, 6H), 2.9-3.0 (m, 2H), 3.3 (s, 3H), 3.45 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.7 (m, 1H), 4.8 (m, 1H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 7.2 (m, 3H), 7.3 (m, 4H), 8.3 (s, 2H), 8.9 (s, 1H), 11.1 (br s, 1H);

m/z 479 $(M+H)^+$, 477 $(M-H)^-$.

Methyl 6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxyl-5-hydroxy-benzoylamino}-3-pyridinecarboxylate

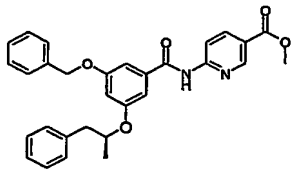


To a solution of methyl 6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-benzyloxy-benzoylamino}-3-pyridinecarboxylate (6 g, 12.1 mmol) in a THF:methanol mixture (300ml of 1:1) was added Palladium on charcoal catalyst (600mg of 10% w/w), and the resulting suspension stirred at ambient temperature overnight in an atmosphere of hydrogen. The catalyst was filtered off and washed sequentially with methanol and THF, and the filtrate evaporated to give methyl 6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-hydroxy-benzoylamino}-3-pyridinecarboxylate (5g) as a colourless solid:

^{1}H NMR (d_6-DMSO): 1.25 (d, 3H), 2.8-3.0 (m, 2H), 3.9 (s, 3H), 4.75 (m, 1H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 7.1 (s, 1H), 7.2 (m, 1H), 7.3 (m, 4H), 8.35 (m, 2H), 8.9 (s, 1H), 9.7 (br s, 1H), 11.05, (s, 1H);

m/z 407 $(M+H)^+$, 405 $(M-H)^-$, 97% by LC-MS.

Methyl 6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-benzyloxy-benzoylamino}-3-pyridinecarboxylate



A solution of 3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-benzyloxy-benzoic acid (10g, 27.6 mmol) in DCM (150 ml) was added under argon to a stirred solution of oxalyl chloride (6.0 ml, 69.2 mmol, 2.5 eq) in DCM (50 ml). A catalytic amount of DMF was added and the resulting solution stirred for 5 hours. The solution was then evaporated *in vacuo*, azeotroped once with more DCM, and the residue dried under high vacuum to give the acid chloride, which was used without characterisation.

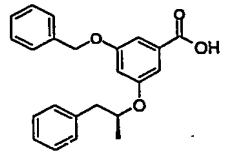
The acid chloride from above (approx. 27.6 mmol) was dissolved in THF and added under

the crude product as a pale brown gum (approx. 13g). This was chromatographed (200g Biotage silica cartridge, eluting with hexane containing ethyl acetate, 10% increasing to 15%) to give methyl 6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-benzyloxy-benzoylamino}-3-pyridinecarboxylate (6.6g) as a colourless foam,

^{1}H NMR (d_6-DMSO): 1.1 (d, 3H), 2.8-3.05 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.8 (m, 1H), 5.2 (s, 2H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 7.1 - 7.5 (m, 12H), 8.35 (s, 2H), 8.9 (s, 1H), 11.10, (br s, 1H), the spectrum also contained signals due to residual ethyl acetate (approx. 25 mol%);

m/z 497 $(M+H)^+$.

3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-benzyloxy-benzoic acid

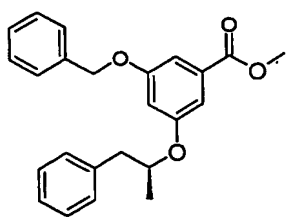


A solution of methyl 3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy)]-5-benzyloxy-benzoate (12.5g, 33.2 mmol) in a mixture of THF and methanol (200ml of 1:1) was treated with a solution of sodium hydroxide (4g, 100mmol, 3 eq) in distilled water (100ml), and the reaction mixture stirred overnight. The resulting solution was acidified with citric acid solution (110ml of 1M) and most of the organic solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was diluted with water (approx 100ml), and extracted with ethyl acetate (2x100ml); the extracts were combined, washed sequentially with water and brine, dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated to give 3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-benzyloxy-benzoic acid as a colourless solid (10.5g),

^{1}H NMR (d_6-DMSO): 1.2 (d, 3H), 2.8-3.0 (m, 2H), 4.7 (m, 1H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 6.8 (m, 1H), 7.0 (m, 1H), 7.1 (m, 1H), 7.15-7.5 (m, 10H);

m/z 363 $(M+H)^+$,361 $(M-H)^-$.

Methyl 3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-benzyloxy-benzoate

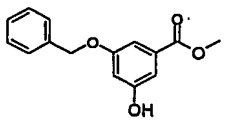


To a solution of methyl 3-hydroxy-5-benzyloxy benzoate (10.3g, 40mmol) in THF was added triphenyl phosphine (15.7g, 60mmol, 1.5 eq) and (R)-1-phenyl-propan-2-ol. The stirred solution was blanketed with argon and cooled in an ice bath; a solution of diethyl azodicarboxylate (DEAD, 26ml of a 40% solution in toluene, 60 mmol, 1.5eq) was added dropwise, keeping the internal temperature <10°C. After addition the solution was stirred overnight, allowing to warm to ambient temperature.

Most of the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in a hexane/ethyl acetate mixture (150ml of 1:1); the solution was allowed to stand at ambient temperature overnight, and the resulting insoluble material removed by filtration. The filtrate was evaporated and the residue chromatographed (400g Biotage silica cartridge, eluting with hexane containing 10% v/v of ethyl acetate) to give methyl 3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-phenylethoxy]-5-benzyloxy-benzoate (12.5g)as a pale golden oil,

^{1}H NMR (d_6-DMSO): 1.2 (d, 3H), 2.8-3.0 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.75 (m, 1H), 5.15 (s, 2H), 6.85 (m, 1H), 7.05 (m, 1H), 7.1 (m, 1H), 7.2-7.5 (m, 10H).

Methyl 3-hydroxy-5-benzyloxy benzoate



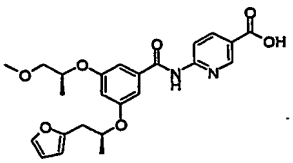
To a stirred solution of methyl 3,5 dihydroxy benzoate (1000g, 5.95 mol) in DMF (6 l) was added potassium carbonate (1240g, 9 mol), and the suspension stirred at ambient temperature under argon. To this was added benzyl bromide (1440g, 8.42 mol, 1.42 eq) slowly over 1 hr, with a slight exotherm, and the reaction mixture stirred overnight at ambient temperature. It was then quenched cautiously with ammonium chloride solution (5 l) followed by water (35 l). The aqueous suspension was extracted with DCM (1 portion of 3 l and 2 portions of 5 l). The combined extracts were washed with water (10 l) and dried overnight over $MgSO_4$. The

silica, eluting with iso-hexane containing 20% v/v of ethyl acetate) to give methyl 3-hydroxy-5-benzyloxy benzoate (325g) as a very pale golden oil,

^{1}H NMR (d_6-DMSO): 3.8 (s, 3H), 5.1 (s, 2H), 6.65 (m, 1H), 7.0 (m, 1H), 7.05 (m, 1H), 7.3-7.5 (m, 5H), 9.85 (br s, 1H).

EXAMPLE 2

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-furan-2-ylethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid

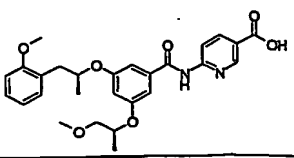
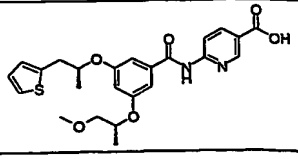


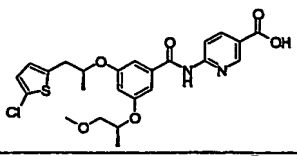
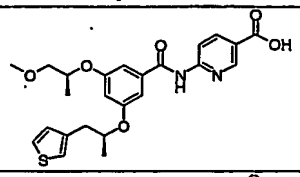
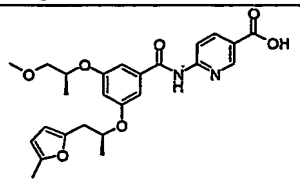
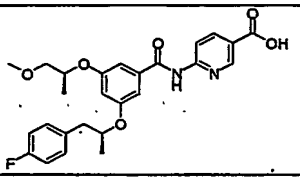
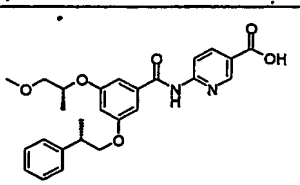
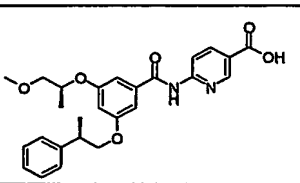
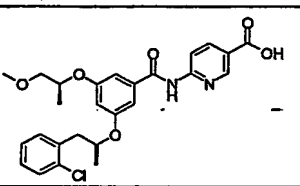
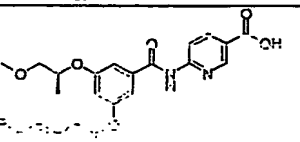
Example 2 was prepared from the corresponding ester, methyl 6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-furan-2-ylethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridinecarboxylate using an analogous method to the preparation of Example 1.

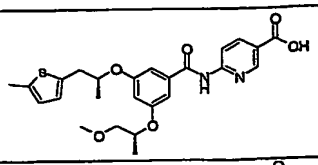
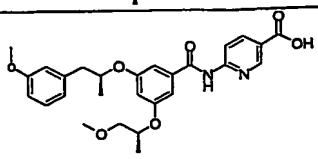
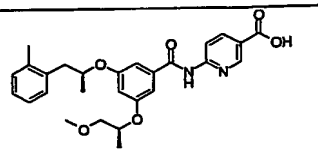
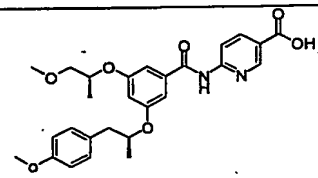
^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.22 (d, 3H), 1.27 (d, 3H), 2.96 (m, 2H), 3.26 (s, 3H), 3.46 (m, 2H), 4.70 (m, 1H), 4.82 (m, 1H), 6.19 (d, 1H), 6.34 (m, 1H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 7.18 (s, 2H), 7.52 (m, 1H), 8.28 (s, 2H), 8.85 (s, 1H), 11.10 (bs, 1H), COOH not seen

$(M+H)^+$ 455

Using an analogous method to Example 2, Examples 2.1-2.15 were also prepared using the appropriate chiral alcohol.

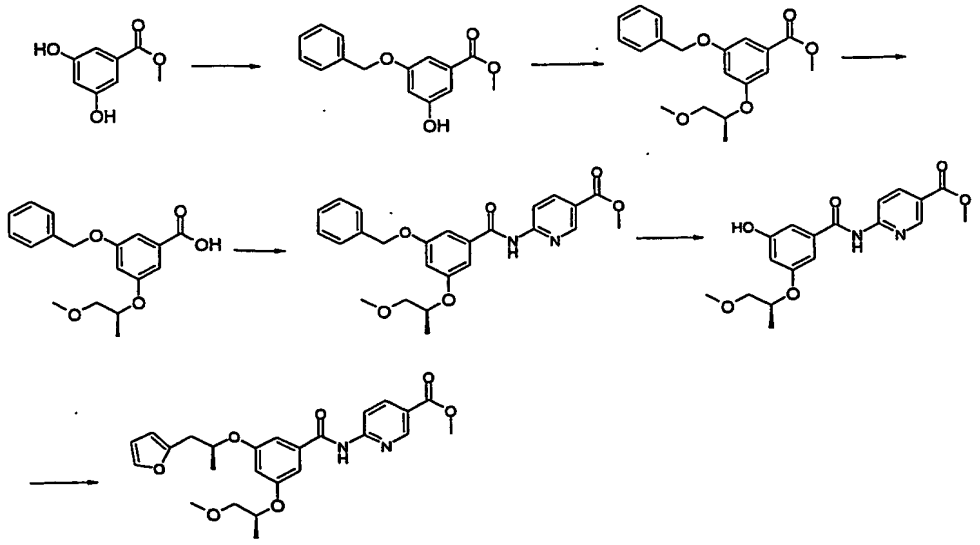
No	Structure	MS	NMR
2.1		$(M+H)^+$ 495 $(M+H)^-$ 493	^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.13 (t, 6H), 2.67 (dd, 1H), 3.10 (dd, 1H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 3.42-3.54 (brm, 2H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 4.66-4.80 (brm, 2H), 6.70 (t, 1H), 6.87 (t, 1H), 6.96 (d, 1H), 7.16-7.24 (brm, 4H), 8.29 (s, 2H), 8.88 (s, 1H), 11.08 (s, 1H), COOH not seen.
2.2		$(M+H)^+$ 471 $(M+H)^-$ 469	^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.22 (d, 3H), 1.29 (d, 3H), 3.13 (d, 2H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 3.41-3.54 (brm, 2H), 4.68-4.80 (brm, 2H), 6.68 (m, 1H), 6.94 (m, 2H), 7.19 (s, 2H), 7.32m, 1H), 8.29 (s, 2H), 8.87 (s, 1H), 11.10 (s, 1H), COOH not seen.

No	Structure	MS	NMR
2.3		$(M+H)^+$ 505, 507 $(M+H)^-$ 503, 505	^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.13 (d, 3H), 1.19 (d, 3H), 3.00-3.20 (brm, 2H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 3.42-3.53 (m, 2H), 4.67-4.81 (brm, 2H), 6.69 (t, 1H), 6.80 (d, 1H), 6.93 (d, 1H), 7.20 (m, 2H), 8.28 (s, 2H), 8.87 (s, 1H), 11.10 (s, 1H), COOH not seen.
2.4		$(M+H)^+$ 471 $(M-H)^-$ 469	^{1}H NMR δ ($CDCl_3$): 1.30 (m, 6H), 3.02 (m, 2H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.53 (m, 2H), 4.68 (m, 2H), 6.70 (m, 1H), 7.02 (m, 2H), 7.25 (m, 3H), 8.44 (m, 1H), 8.55 (m, 1H), 8.98 (m, 1H), 10.24 (br s, 1H) COOH not seen.
2.5		$(M+H)^+$ 469 $(M-H)^-$ 467	^{1}H NMR δ ($CDCl_3$): 1.36 (m, 6H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.97 (m, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.58 (m, 2H), 4.73 (m, 2H), 5.85 (s, 1H), 5.98 (d, 1H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 7.26 (m, 2H), 8.52 (m, 1H), 8.67 (m, 1H), 9.02 (s, 1H), 10.66 (br s, 1H) COOH not seen.
2.6		$(M+H)^+$ 483 $(M-H)^-$ 481	^{1}H NMR (d_6-DMSO): 1.2 (2d, 6H), 2.9 –3.0 (m, 2H), 3.2 (s, 3H), 3.45 (m, 2H), 4.7 (m, 1H), 4.8 (m, 1H), 6.6 (s, 1H), 7.1 (t, 2H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 7.25 (m, 2H), 8.25 (s, 2H), 8.85 (s, 1H), 11.1 (br s, 1H)
2.7		$(M+H)^+$ 465 $(M-H)^-$ 463	^{1}H NMR (400MHz, d_6-DMSO): 1.22 (3H, d), 1.34 (3H, d), 3.19 – 3.30 (1H, m), 3.28 (3H, s), 3.46 – 3.52 (2H, m), 4.10 (1H, ap t), 4.20 (1H, ap t), 4.68 – 4.79 (1H, m), 6.69 (1H, s), 7.20 (2H, s), 7.23 (1H, d), 7.31 – 7.40 (4H, m), 8.30 (2H, s), 8.88 (1H, s), 11.1 (1H, s)
2.8		$(M-H)^-$ 463	^{1}H NMR (400MHz, d_6-DMSO): 1.22 (3H, d), 1.34 (3H, d), 3.25 – 3.33 (1H, m), 3.39 (3H, s), 3.47 – 3.56 (2H, m), 4.11 (1H, ap t), 4.20 (1H, ap t), 4.74 – 4.86 (1H, m), 6.69 (1H, s), 7.20 (2H, s), 7.23 (1H, d), 7.37 – 7.43 (4H, m), 8.30 (2H, s), 8.88 (1H, s), 11.1 (1H, s).
2.9		$(M+H)^+$ 499, 501 $(M-H)^-$ 497, 499	^{1}H NMR (300MHz, d_6-DMSO): 1.10 (d, 3H), 1.18 (d, 3H), 2.98 (m, 1H), 3.16 (m, 1H), 3.28 (s, 3H), 3.40-3.52 (brm, 2H), 4.70 (m, 1H), 4.84 (m, 1H), 6.63 (m, 1H), 7.16 (m, 2H), 7.25 (m, 2H), 7.42 (m, 2H), 8.18 (s, 2H), 8.86 (m, 1H), 11.07 (brs, 1H).
2.10		$(M+H)^+$ 502 $(M-H)^-$ 500	^{1}H NMR (300MHz, d_6-DMSO): 1.21 (d, 3H), 1.23 (d, 3H), 2.96 (m, 2H), 3.28 (s, 3H obscured by solvent peak), 3.46 (m, 2H), 4.71 (m, 1H), 4.85 (m, 1H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 7.02 (m, [illegible]

No	Structure	MS	NMR
2.12[$]		$(M+H)^+$ 485 $(M+H)^-$ 483	^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.2 (d, 3H), 1.25 (d, 3H), 2.4 (s, 3H), 3.0 (d, 2H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 3.5 (m, 2H), 4.7 (m, 2H), 6.6 (s, 1H), 6.7 (d, 2H), 7.2 (s, 2H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.9 (s, 1H), 11.1 (s, 1H), COOH not seen.
2.13[$]		$(M+H)^+$ 495 $(M+H)^-$ 493	^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.2 (d, 3H), 1.25 (d, 3H), 2.4 (s, 3H), 3.0 (d, 2H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 3.5 (m, 2H), 4.7 (m, 2H), 6.6 (s, 1H), 6.7 (d, 2H), 7.2 (s, 2H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.9 (s, 1H), 11.1 (s, 1H), COOH not seen.
2.14[$]		$(M+H)^+$ 479 $(M+H)^-$ 477	^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.2 (d, 3H), 1.25 (d, 3H), 2.3 (s, 3H), 2.8 (dd, 1H), 3.0 (dd, 1H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 3.5 (m, 2H), 4.7 (m, 1H), 4.8 (m, 1H), 6.6 (s, 1H), 7.1 (m, 5H), 7.2 (m, 1H), 8.25 (s, 2H), 8.9 (s, 1H), 11.1 (s, 1H), COOH not seen.
2.15[$]		$(M+H)^+$ 495	^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.2 (2d, 6H), 2.8 (dd, 1H), 2.9 (dd, 1H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 3.4 (m, 2H), 3.7 (s, 3H), 4.7 (m, 1H), 4.8 (m, 1H), 6.6 (s, 1H), 6.8 (d, 2H), 7.2 (m, 4H), 8.25 (s, 2H), 8.9 (s, 1H), 11.1 (s, 1H), COOH not seen.

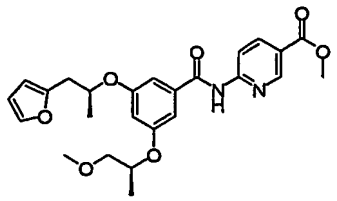
[$]Citric acid (1.3ml of 1M) was used to neutralise the reaction in these examples

Intermediates for Example 2 were prepared according to the following scheme,



as described below:

Methyl 6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-furan-2-ylethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylate

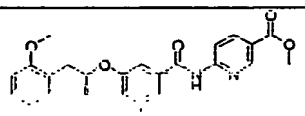


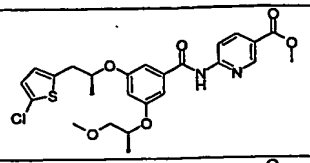
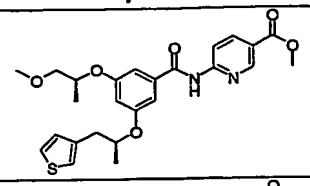
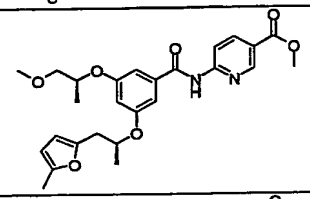
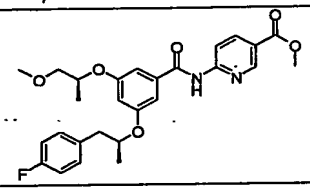
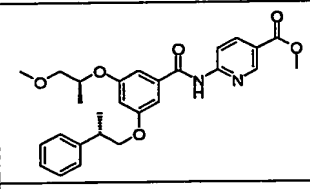
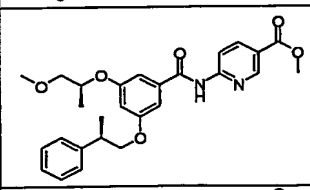
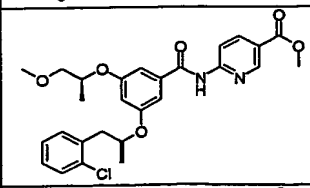
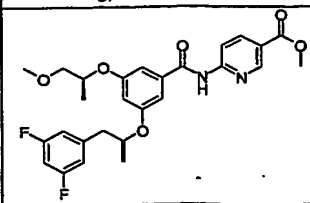
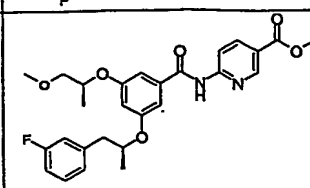
A stirred solution of methyl 6-[3-hydroxy-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino] -3-pyridine carboxylate (900mg, 2.5 mmol), (1R)-1-methyl-2-furan-2-ylethanol (441mg, 3.5 mmol, 1.4 eq) and triphenyl phosphine (982mg, 1.5 eq) in dry THF (20 ml) was cooled in an ice-bath, and a solution of di-*iso*-propyl azodicarboxylate (DIAD, 714µl, 3.75 mmol, 1.5 eq) in THF (2.5ml) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture stirred overnight at ambient temperature, then most of the organic solvent was removed *in vacuo*, and the residue chromatographed (70g Isolute silica cartridge, eluting with hexane containing ethyl acetate, 0% increasing to 50%) to give methyl 6-{[3(1S)-(1-methyl-2-furanylethoxy)]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]benzoylamino}-3-pyridinecarboxylate (527 mg) as a colourless gum,

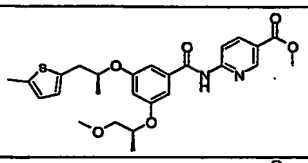
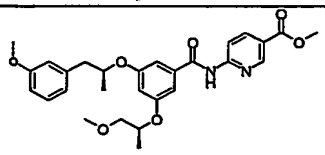
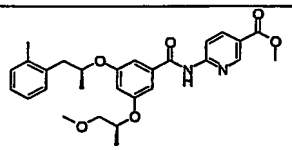
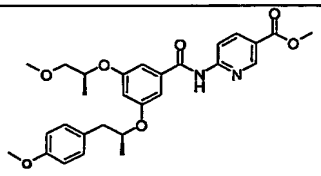
^{1}H NMR (d_6-DMSO): 1.22 (d, 3H), 1.29 (d, 3H), 2.91 (dd, 1H), 3.02 (dd, 1H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 3.46 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.75 (m, 2H), 6.19 (m, 1H), 6.35 (m, 1H), 6.66 (m, 1H), 7.17 (m, 2H), 7.52 (m, 1H), 8.31 (d, 2H), 8.90 (s, 1H), 11.78 (bs, 1H); the NMR also contained signals due to N,N' di-*iso*-propyloxycarbonyl hydrazine;

m/z 469 $(M+H)^+$; 86% by LC/MS.

The appropriate esters for the preparation of Examples 2.1 to 2.15 were also prepared.

No	Structure	MS (LC-MS)	NMR
2.1		$(M+H)^+$ 509	

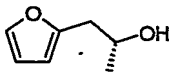
No	Structure	MS (LC-MS)	NMR
2.3		$(M+H)^+$ 519, 521 $(M-H)^-$ 517, 519	
2.4		$(M+H)^+$ 485 $(M-H)^-$ 483	
2.5		$(M+H)^+$ 483 $(M-H)^-$ 481	
2.6		$(M+H)^+$ 497 $(M-H)^-$ 495	^{1}H NMR (d_6-DMSO): 1.2 (2d, 6H), 2.9 –3.0 (m, 2H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 3.45 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.7 (m, 1H), 4.8 (m, 1H), 6.6 (s, 1H), 7.1 (t, 2H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 7.3 (m, 2H), 8.3 (s, 2H), 8.9 (s, 1H), 11.1 (br s, 1H)
2.7		$(M+H)^+$ 479 $(M-H)^-$ 477	^{1}H NMR (300MHz, d_6-DMSO): 1.20 (3H, d), 0.32 (3H, d), 2.70 – 2.80 (1H, m), 3.16 – 3.21 (1H, m), 3.28 (3H, s), 3.40 – 3.51 (2H, m), 3.86 (3H, s), 4.09 (1H, dd), 4.17 (1H, dd), 6.66 (1H, s), 7.12 – 7.35 (7H, m), 8.31 (2H, s), 8.88 (1H, s), 11.13 (1H, s).
2.8		$(M+H)^+$ 479 $(M-H)^-$ 477	^{1}H NMR (300MHz, d_6-DMSO): 1.20 (3H, d), 0.32 (3H, d), 2.70 – 2.80 (1H, m), 3.16 – 3.21 (1H, m), 3.28 (3H, s), 3.40 – 3.51 (2H, m), 3.86 (3H, s), 4.09 (1H, dd), 4.17 (1H, dd), 6.66 (1H, s), 7.12 – 7.35 (7H, m), 8.31 (2H, s), 8.88 (1H, s), 11.13 (1H, s).
2.9		$(M+H)^+$ 513, 515	
2.10		$(M+H)^+$ 516	
2.11#		$(M+H)^+$ 497	^{1}H NMR (d6-DMSO): 1.2 (d, 3H), 1.3 (d, 3H), 2.6 (dd, 1H), 2.9 (dd, 1H), 3.3 (s, 3H), 3.5 (m, 2H), 3.9 (s, 3H), 4.7 (m, 2H), 6.7 (s, 1H), 6.9-7.1 (m, 4H), 7.2 (m, 2H), 7.3 (m, 2H), 8.3 (s, 1H), 8.9 (s, 1H), 11.1 (s, 1H)

No	Structure	MS (LC-MS)	NMR
2.12#		$(M+H)^+$ 499	^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.2 (2d, 6H), 2.3 (s, 3H), 3.0 (d, 2H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 3.5 (m, 2H), 3.9 (s, 3H), 4.7 (m, 2H), 6.6 (s, 1H), 6.7 (d, 2H), 7.2 (s, 2H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.9 (s, 1H), 11.2 (s, 1H).
2.13#		$(M+H)^+$ 509	^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.2 (d, 3H), 1.3 (d, 3H), 2.4 (s, 3H), 3.0 (d, 2H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 3.45 (m, 2H), 3.9 (s, 3H), 4.7 (m, 2H), 6.6 (s, 1H), 6.7 (d, 2H), 7.2 (s, 2H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.9 (s, 1H), 11.1 (s, 1H).
2.14#		$(M+H)^+$ 493	^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.1 (d, 3H), 1.15 (d, 3H), 2.3 (s, 3H), 2.8 (m, 1H), 3.0 (m, 1H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 3.45 (m, 2H), 3.9 (s, 3H), 4.7 (m, 2H), 6.6 (s, 1H), 7.1-7.2 (m, 6H), 7.25 (m, 1H), 8.3 (s, 2H), 8.9 (s, 1H), 11.1 (s, 1H).
2.15#		$(M+H)^+$ 509	^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.2 (2d, 6H), 2.8 (dd, 1H), 2.9 (dd, 1H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 3.45 (m, 2H), 3.7 (s, 3H), 3.9 (s, 3H), 4.7 (m, 2H), 6.6 (s, 1H), 6.8 (d, 2H), 7.2 (m, 4H), 8.3 (s, 2H), 8.9 (s, 1H), 11.15 (s, br, 1H).

#Polymer supported triphenyl phosphine (4.4eq) was used in these examples

The alcohols required for the synthesis of the above esters were either commercially available (Examples 2.7 and 2.8), or prepared using Method A or Method B as described below.

Method A: (1R)-1-Methyl-2-furan-2-ylethanol

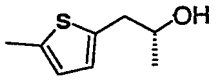


(All operations were performed under argon). 2-Bromofuran (3.65g, 24.75 mmol) was dissolved in THF (10ml) and magnesium turnings (0.7g, 28.75 mmol, 1.16 eq) and a catalytic amount of iodine were added and the mixture stirred vigorously or warmed carefully until

temperature, treated with saturated solution of ammonium chloride (20ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2x75ml). The organic layer was then washed with brine, dried ($MgSO_4$), filtered and reduced to a brown mobile liquid. This was chromatographed (50g Isolute silica cartridge, eluting with hexane containing ethyl acetate, 5% increasing to 20% or 30%) to give (1R)-1-methyl-2-furan-2-ylethanol as a pale-yellow, mobile oil. (2.03g, 65%);

^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.03 (d, 3H), 2.56 (dd, 1H), 2.72 (dd, 1H), 3.84 (m, 1H), 4.61 (d, 1H), 6.08 (m, 1H), 6.32 (m, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H).

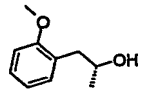
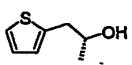
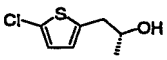
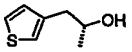
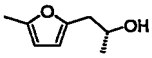
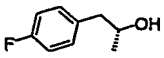
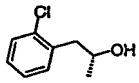
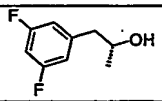
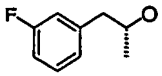
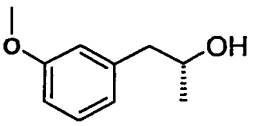
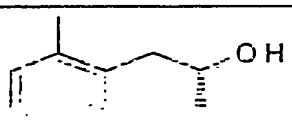
Method B: (1R)-1-Methyl-2-(5-methylthiophene)-2-ylethanol



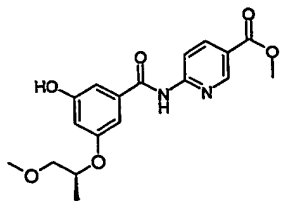
A solution of diisopropylamine (2.4mL; 17.05mmol) in dry THF (25mL) at -78°C was treated dropwise with nbutyl lithium in hexanes (10.7mL of 1.6M) and the reaction mixture stirred at -78°C for 30 minutes. The mixture was then introduced *via* cannula into a flask containing a solution of 2-methyl thiophene (1.5mL; 15.5mmol) in THF (25mL) and the reaction was allowed to stir at -78°C for one hour. The mixture was then allowed to warm up to -30°C where copper (I) iodide (1.48g; 7.75mmol) was added and remained at -30°C for 20mins before adding (R)-1,2-epoxy-propane (1.1mL; 17.05 mmol). After addition the reaction mixture was stirred for a further two hours, allowed to warm up to ambient temperature, treated with a saturated solution of ammonium chloride (20mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2x75mL). The organic layer was then washed with brine, dried (MgSO4), filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a red/orange residue. This was chromatographed (eluting with hexane containing ethyl acetate, 10% increasing to 30%) to give (1R)-1-Methyl-2-(5-methylthiophene)-2-ylethanol as a yellow/orange, mobile oil (870mg; 36%);

^{1}H NMR (d6-DMSO): 1.0 (d, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.7 (m, 2H), 3.7 (m, 1H), 4.6 (d, 1H), 6.6 (m, 2H

The following chiral alcohols were also prepared in an analogous fashion using Method A or Method B as indicated.

No	Method	Structure	NMR
2.1	A		^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 0.98 (d, 3H), 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.68 (m, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.84 (brm, 1H), 4.40 (d, 1H), 6.83 (t, 1H), 6.92 (d, 1H), 7.08-7.18 (brm, 2H).
2.2	A		^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.77 (d, 3H), 2.53 (m, 2H), 3.50 (brm, 1H), 4.38 (d, 1H), 6.54 (m, 1H), 6.63 (m, 1H), 6.98 (m, 1H).
2.3	A		^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.05 (d, 3H), 2.66-2.85 (brm, 2H), 3.76 (brm, 1H), 4.77 (d, 1H), 6.68 (m, 1H), 6.86 (m, 1H).
2.4	A		^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6) δ 1.03 (d, 3H), 2.64 (m, 2H), 3.83 (sept, 1H), 4.52 (d, 1H), 6.97 (m, 1H), 7.14 (s, 1H), 7.39 (m, 1H)
2.5	A		^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6) δ 1.03 (d, 3H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 2.55 (m, 2H), 3.82 (sept, 1H), 4.55 (d, 1H), 5.92 (m, 2H)
2.6	A		^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 1.20-1.35 (m, 3H), 2.6-2.8 (m, 2H), 3.95-4.05 (m, 1H), 6.95-7.05 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.25 (m, 2H)
2.9	A		^{1}H NMR (DMSO-d_6) δ 1.04 (d, 3H), 2.63-2.82 (brm, 2H), 3.89 (m, 1H), 4.59 (d, 1H), 7.17-7.41 (brm, 4H)
2.10	A		^{1}H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ 1.25 (d, 3H), 2.72 (m, 2H), 4.03 (m, 1H), 6.60-6.80 (brm, 3H)
2.11 *	A		^{1}H NMR (d6-DMSO): 1.0 (d, 3H), 2.6 (m, 2H), 3.8 (m, 1H), 4.5 (d, 1H), 7.0 (m, 3H), 7.3 (m, 1H)
2.13 *	A		^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.0 (d, 3H), 2.5 (dd, 1H), 2.6 (dd, 1H), 3.7 (s, 3H), 3.8 (m, 1H), 4.5 (d, 1H), 6.7 (m, 3H), 7.2 (m, 1H)
2.14	B		^{1}H NMR δ (d_6-DMSO): 1.0 (d, 3H), 2.2 (s, 3H), 2.5 (dd, 1H), 2.7 (dd, 1H), 3.8 (m, 1H), 4.5 (d, 1H), [illegible]

Methyl 6-[3-hydroxy-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino]-3-pyridine carboxylate

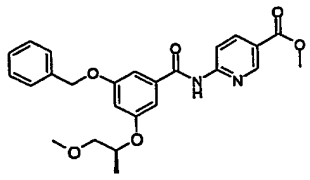


To a stirred solution of methyl 6-[3-benzyloxy-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino]-3-pyridine carboxylate (17 g, 0.038 mol) in a THF (85ml) was added methanol (85ml). Palladium on charcoal catalyst (1.7g of 10% w/w) was added under an argon atmosphere, and the resulting suspension stirred at ambient temperature overnight in an atmosphere of hydrogen. The catalyst was filtered off through celite, washed with THF, and the filtrate evaporated to give a pale brown solid. This was triturated with ether to give Methyl 6-[3-hydroxy-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino]-3-pyridine carboxylate (9.8 g),

^{1}H NMR (d_6-DMSO): 1.25 (d, 3H), 3.3 (s, 3H), 3.45 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.65 (m, 1H), 6.55 (m, 1H), 6.95 (m, 1H), 7.1 (m, 1H), 8.3 (m, 2H), 8.9 (m, 1H), 11.0, (s, 1H);

m/z 361 $(M+H)^+$, 359 $(M-H)^-$.

Methyl 6-[3-benzyloxy-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino]-3-pyridine carboxylate



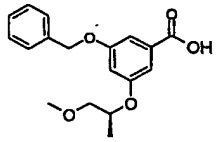
To a stirred solution of 3-benzyloxy-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoic acid (24g, 75.9 mmol) in DCM (250 ml) containing DMF (1ml), oxalyl chloride was added dropwise under argon (12.4 ml, 151.7 mmol, 2.0 eq), and the resulting solution stirred for 4 hours. The solution was then evaporated *in vacuo*, azeotroped with more DCM (3x100ml), and the residue dried under high vacuum to give the acid chloride, which was used without characterisation.

The acid chloride from above (approx. 75.9 mmol) was dissolved in THF(100ml) and added under argon to a stirred solution of methyl 6-amino nicotinate (13.9 g, 91.1 mmol, 1.2 eq) in a mixture of THF (100ml) and pyridine (100ml). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight, and then most of the solvent removed *in vacuo*. The residue was taken up in ethyl acetate (250ml), and the suspension washed sequentially with 1M citric acid (2 portions, until washings acidic) and brine; the resulting solution was dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated to give the crude product as a brown gum (approx. 40g). This was chromatographed (400g Biotage silica cartridge, eluting with hexane containing ethyl acetate, 20% v/v) to give methyl 6-[3-benzyloxy-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino]-3-pyridine carboxylate (17.05g) as a pale brown solid,

^{1}H NMR (d_6-DMSO): 1.21 (d, 3H), 3.47 (m, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.72 (m, 1H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 6.78 (t, 1H), 7.23 (s, 1H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.31-7.49 (m, 5H), 8.32 (s, 2H), 8.90 (app t, 1H), 11.15 (s, 1H)

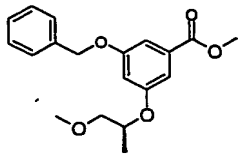
m/z 451.47 $(M+H)^+$, 449.48 $(M-H)^-$.

3-Benzyloxy-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoic acid



A solution of methyl 3-benzyloxy-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoate (crude product from previous reaction, 77.4 mmol) in a mixture of THF and methanol (232ml of 1:1) was treated with a solution of sodium hydroxide (116ml of 2M, 232 mmol, 3 eq), and the reaction mixture stirred for 4hrs at ambient temperature. The resulting solution was diluted with water (250ml) and most of the organic solvent removed *in vacuo*. The resulting suspension was washed with diethyl ether (3x200ml) and the washings discarded. The resulting aqueous solution was acidified to pH4 with 2M HCl solution and extracted with ethyl acetate (2x200ml); the extracts were combined, washed with brine, dried ($MgSO_4$) and

Methyl 3-benzyloxy-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoate



To a solution of methyl 3-benzyloxy-5-hydroxy-benzoate (20g, 77.4mmol) in THF was added polymer-supported triphenyl phosphine (51.7g of 3 mmol/g loading, 155mmol, 2.0 eq) and (R)-1-methoxy-propan-2-ol (10ml, 102 mmol, 1.3 eq). The stirred solution was blanketed with argon and cooled in an ice bath; a solution of di-isopropyl azodicarboxylate (DIAD, 22.8ml 116 mmol, 1.5eq) was added dropwise from a syringe over 10 mins. After addition the solution was stirred for 20 mins and then filtered, washing the residue with THF (500ml); the filtrate and washings were combined and evaporated to give crude methyl 3-benzyloxy-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoate which was used in the next step without further purification,

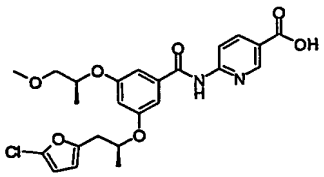
^{1}H NMR (d_6-DMSO): 3.26 (s, 3H), 3.44 (m, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.63 (m, 1H), 5.14 (s, 2H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 7.30-7.47 (m, 5H); the spectrum also contained signals consistent with a small amount of N,N' di (isopropyloxy carbonyl hydrazine).

Methyl 3-benzyloxy-5-hydroxy-benzoate

This was prepared as described above in the intermediates for Example 1.

EXAMPLE 3

6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-(5-chloro-furan-2-yl)ethoxy)]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylic acid



A solution of methyl 6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-furan-2-ylethoxy]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylate (1000mg, 2.14 mmol), N-chlorosuccinimide (428mg, 3.20 mmol, 1.5 eq) in carbon tetrachloride (10ml) was stirred for 5.5h at 70ºC. Dichloroethane (50ml) was added and the resultant mixture washed with water (2x25ml), brine (1x25ml), and dried over magnesium sulphate. The reaction was monitored

by LCMS and worked up when 65% product was indicated. The filtered solution was then reduced to give methyl 6-{3-[(1S)-1-methyl-2-(5-chlorofuran-2-ylethoxy)]-5-[(1S)-2-methoxy-1-methylethoxy]-benzoylamino}-3-pyridine carboxylate as a crude, red oil (1030mg). This oil was dissolved in THF (25ml), distilled water (6.0ml) and sodium hydroxide solution (6ml of 1M, 6 mmol, ~3.0 eq). Methanol (1.25ml) was added to aid solubility, and the mixture stirred at ambient temperature for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was neutralised with hydrochloric acid solution (6ml of 1M) and the THF removed in *vacuo*; more water was added, and the resulting solid was filtered off and washed with more distilled water. The final purification was achieved by preparative LC-MS eluting with 5-100% acetonitrile in water containing 0.1% formic acid on a Phenonemex LUNA 10u C18 column at a flow rate 25 ml/min to give a white solid (176mg). 1H NMR (d6-DMSO): 1.21 (d, 3H), 1.27 (d, 3H), 2.93 (t, 2H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 3.44 (m, 2H), 4.71 (m, 1H), 4.80 (m, 1H), 6.27 (m, 1H), 6.32 (m, 1H), 6.65 (m, 1H), 7.16 (m, 2H), 8.18 (d, 2H), 8.86 (m, 1H), 11.50 (bs, 1H), COOH not seen. $(M+H)^+$ 489/491.

BIOLOGICAL

Tests:

The biological effects of the compounds of formula (Ia), (Ib), (Ic), (Id) or (Ie) may be tested in the following way:

(1) Enzymatic activity of GLK may be measured by incubating GLK, ATP and glucose. The rate of product formation may be determined by coupling the assay to a G-6-P dehydrogenase, NADP/NADPH system and measuring the increase in optical density at 340nm (Matschinsky et al 1993).

(2) A GLK/GLKRP binding assay for measuring the binding interactions between GLK and GLKRP. The method may be used to identify compounds which modulate GLK by

binding or in some other way enhance the GLK/GLKRP interaction will be detected by an increase in the amount of GLK/GLKRP complex formed. A specific example of such a binding assay is described below

GLK/GLKRP scintillation proximity assay

Recombinant human GLK and GLKRP were used to develop a "mix and measure" 96 well SPA (scintillation proximity assay) as described in WO01/20327 (the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference). GLK (Biotinylated) and GLKRP are incubated with streptavidin linked SPA beads (Amersham) in the presence of an inhibitory concentration of radiolabelled [3H]F-6-P (Amersham Custom Synthesis TRQ8689), giving a signal. Compounds which either displace the F-6-P or in some other way disrupt the GLK / GLKRP binding interaction will cause this signal to be lost.

Binding assays were performed at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixtures contained 50mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 2mM ATP, 5mM $MgCl_2$, 0.5mM DTT, recombinant biotinylated GLK (0.1 mg), recombinant GLKRP (0.1 mg), 0.05mCi [3H] F-6-P (Amersham) to give a final volume of 100ml. Following incubation, the extent of GLK/GLKRP complex formation was determined by addition of 0.1mg/well avidin linked SPA beads (Amersham) and scintillation counting on a Packard TopCount NXT.

(3) A F-6-P / GLKRP binding assay for measuring the binding interaction between GLKRP and F-6-P. This method may be used to provide further information on the mechanism of action of the compounds. Compounds identified in the GLK/GLKRP binding assay may modulate the interaction of GLK and GLKRP either by displacing F-6-P or by modifying the GLK/GLKRP interaction in some other way. For example, protein-protein interactions are generally known to occur by interactions through multiple binding sites. It is thus possible that a compound which modifies the interaction between GLK and GLKRP could act by binding to one or more of several different binding sites.

The F-6-P / GLKRP binding assay identifies only those compounds which modulate the interaction of GLK and GLKRP by displacing F-6-P from its binding site on GLKRP.

GLKRP is incubated with test compound and an inhibitory concentration of F-6-P, in the absence of GLK, and the extent of interaction between F-6-P and GLKRP is measured. Compounds which displace the binding of F-6-P to GLKRP may be detected by a change in

the amount of GLKRP/F-6-P complex formed. A specific example of such a binding assay is described below

F-6-P / GLKRP scintillation proximity assay

Recombinant human GLKRP was used to develop a "mix and measure" 96 well scintillation proximity assay) as described in WO01/20327 (the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference). FLAG-tagged GLKRP is incubated with protein A coated SPA beads (Amersham) and an anti-FLAG antibody in the presence of an inhibitory concentration of radiolabelled [3H]F-6-P. A signal is generated. Compounds which displace the F-6-P will cause this signal to be lost. A combination of this assay and the GLK/GLKRP binding assay will allow the observer to identify compounds which disrupt the GLK/GLKRP binding interaction by displacing F-6-P.

Binding assays were performed at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixtures contained 50mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.5), 2mM ATP, 5mM $MgCl_2$, 0.5mM DTT, recombinant FLAG tagged GLKRP (0.1 mg), Anti-Flag M2 Antibody (0.2mg) (IBI Kodak), 0.05mCi [3H] F-6-P (Amersham) to give a final volume of 100ml. Following incubation, the extent of F-6-P/GLKRP complex formation was determined by addition of 0.1mg/well protein A linked SPA beads (Amersham) and scintillation counting on a Packard TopCount NXT.

Production of recombinant GLK and GLKRP:

Preparation of mRNA

Human liver total mRNA was prepared by polytron homogenisation in 4M guanidine isothiocyanate, 2.5mM citrate, 0.5% Sarkosyl, 100mM b-mercaptoethanol, followed by centrifugation through 5.7M CsCl, 25mM sodium acetate at 135,000g (max) as described in Cambrook J. Fritsch EF. Maniatis T. 1989.

PCR amplification of GLK and GLKRP cDNA sequences

Human GLK and GLKRP cDNA was obtained by PCR from human hepatic mRNA using established techniques described in Sambrook, Fritsch & Maniatis, 1989. PCR primers were designed according to the GLK and GLKRP cDNA sequences shown in Tanizawa et al 1991 and Bonthron, D.T. *et al* 1994 (later corrected in Warner, J.P. 1995).

Cloning in Bluescript II vectors

GLK and GLKRP cDNA was cloned in E. coli using pBluescript II, (Short et al 1998) a recombinant cloning vector system similar to that employed by Yanisch-Perron C *et al* (1985), comprising a colEI-based replicon bearing a polylinker DNA fragment containing multiple unique restriction sites, flanked by bacteriophage T3 and T7 promoter sequences; a filamentous phage origin of replication and an ampicillin drug resistance marker gene.

Transformations

E. Coli transformations were generally carried out by electroporation. 400 ml cultures of strains DH5a or BL21(DE3) were grown in L-broth to an OD 600 of 0.5 and harvested by centrifugation at 2,000g. The cells were washed twice in ice-cold deionised water, resuspended in 1ml 10% glycerol and stored in aliquots at -70^{0}C. Ligation mixes were desalted using Millipore V series™ membranes (0.0025mm) pore size). 40ml of cells were incubated with 1ml of ligation mix or plasmid DNA on ice for 10 minutes in 0.2cm electroporation cuvettes, and then pulsed using a Gene Pulser™ apparatus (BioRad) at 0.5kVcm^{-1}, 250mF. Transformants were selected on L-agar supplemented with tetracyline at 10mg/ml or ampicillin at 100mg/ml.

Expression

GLK was expressed from the vector pTB375NBSE in E.coli BL21 cells,, producing a recombinant protein containing a 6-His tag immediatcly adjacent to the N-terminal methionine. Alternatively, another suitable vector is pET21(+)DNA, Novagen, Cat number 697703. The 6-His tag was used to allow purification of the recombinant protein on a column packed with nickel-nitrilotriacetic acid agarose purchased from Qiagen (cat no 30250).

GLKRP was expressed from the vector pFLAG CTC (IBI Kodak) in E.coli BL21 cells, producing a recombinant protein containing a C-terminal FLAG tag. The protein was purified

initially by DEAE Sepharose ion exchange followed by utilisation of the FLAG tag for final purification on an M2 anti-FLAG immunoaffinity column purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (cat no. A1205).

Biotinylation of GLK:

GLK was biotinylated by reaction with biotinamidocaproate N-hydroxysuccinimide ester (biotin-NHS) purchased from Sigma-Aldrich (cat no. B2643). Briefly, free amino groups of the target protein (GLK) are reacted with biotin-NHS at a defined molar ratio forming stable amide bonds resulting in a product containing covalently bound biotin. Excess, non-conjugated biotin-NHS is removed from the product by dialysis. Specifically, 7.5mg of GLK was added to 0.31mg of biotin-NHS in 4mL of 25mM HEPES pH7.3, 0.15M KCl, 1mM dithiothreitol, 1mM EDTA, 1mM $MgCl_2$ (buffer A). This reaction mixture was dialysed against 100mL of buffer A containing a further 22mg of biotin-NHS. After 4hours excess biotin-NHS was removed by extensive dialysis against buffer A.

Measurement of plasma levels and plasma protein binding following oral administration to rats

Administration of compounds to rats and sampling of plasma

Planetary Milled compounds [15mins, 500rpm, 5 Zirconium Balls, in a Puluerisette 7 Mill (Glen Creston Ltd, Stanmore, Middlesex, UK)] were suspended in 0.5% HPMC Tween and dosed to High Fat Fed (Research Diets, D12451, ad lib feeding 14 days) Female Alderley Park Zucker or Alderley Park Wistar rats at rate of 5mls/kg, at doses between 0.3 and 10mg/kg by oral gavage.

Samples of plasma were obtained either by conscious blood sampling or terminal blood sampling as follows:

Conscious blood sampling (for compound level or blood chemistry) - Intravenous blood

cardiac puncture. Samples were kept on ice and centrifuged at 3000rpm for 10 minutes within 15-30 minutes of withdrawal. The plasma was aspirated and stored at -20°C

Measurement of compound levels in rat plasma

25µl of rat plasma was added to wells in a 96 well protein precipitation plate (Varian inc. Palo Alto, California, USA). To each well was added 500µl of acetonitrile, containing 1ug/ml of (3-isopropoxy-5-benzyoxy-benzoyl)amino pyridine 3-carboxylic acid to act as an internal standard, to precipitate the plasma proteins. Then the plasma/solvent mixture was pulled through the precipitation plate under vacuum and the eluent was collected. The eluent was evaporated to dryness using a centrifugal evaporator and reconstituted in 200µl of methanol:water:formic acid (60:40:0.1).

The reconstituted samples were then analysed using high performance liquid chromatography with tandem mass spectrometry detection (HPLC-MS-MS). HPLC was performed using a Phenomenex Prodigy C8, 50x4.6, 5µm.column (Phenomenex, Macclesfield, UK) at a flow rate of 1ml/minute using an injection volume of 10µl using the following gradient elution profile:

Mobile phase A	0.1% formic acid in water
Mobile phase B	0.1% formic acid in methanol
Mobile phase gradient	0 min 50% A
	0.5 min 5% A
	2.5 min 5% A
	2.6 min 50% A
	3.0 min 50% A.

Mass spectroscopy was performed using an Applied Biosystems API3000 Mass spectrometer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, California, USA). Prior to the running of samples the mass spectrometer was optimised for the structure of the test compound.

The concentration of test samples was determined from the ratio of the peak height of the test sample to the peak height of the internal standard. The concentration of the test sample was calculated with reference to a standard curve relating the ratio to the concentration prepared by using known concentrations of test sample added to samples of rat plasma using (3-isopropoxy-5-benzyoxy-benzoyl)amino pyridine 3-carboxylic acid as an internal standard, treated as described above.

Measurements of plasma protein binding of compounds

The plasma protein binding of compounds was measured using the equilibrium dialysis technique (W. Lindner et al, J.Chromatography, 1996, 677, 1-28). Compound was dialysed at a concentration of 20 μM for 18 hours at 37°C with plasma and isotonic phosphate buffer pH 7.4 (1ml of each in the dialysis cell). A Spectrum® 20-cell equilibrium dialyser was used together with Teflon, semi-micro dialysis cells and Spectra/Por®2 membrane discs with a molecular weight cut off 12-14000 Dalton, 47mm (supplied by PerBio Science UK Ltd, Tattenhall, Cheshire). Plasma and buffer samples are removed following dialysis and analysed using HPLCUV/MS (high performance liquid chromatography with UV and mass spec detection) to give the % free level in plasma.

Compounds of the invention have an inhibitory activity against glucokinase with and EC_{50} of less than about 150nM, with a percentage free in plasma of between about 0.05% and about 1% and a peak blood levels (including both bound and free) of between about 1μM and about 10μM for a normalised dose of 1mg compound per kilogram of rat body weight.

For example, Example 2.1 has the following values:

EC_{50}	% free in plasma	Peak Blood levels
70nM	0.42%	1.29μM

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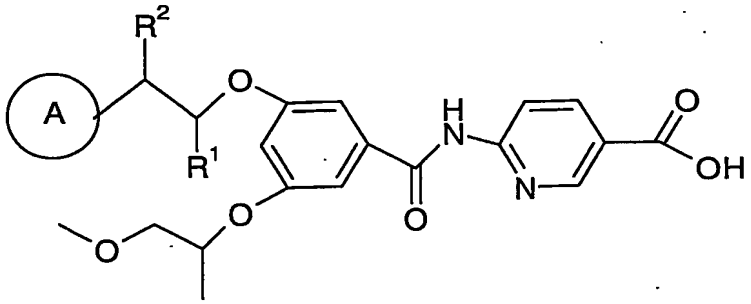
CLAIMS:

1. A compound of Formula (I):



Formula (I)

wherein:

A is selected from phenyl or a 5- or 6-membered heteroaryl ring, where A is unsubstituted or substituted by one or 2 groups independently selected from R^3;

R^1 is selected from hydrogen or methyl;

R^2 is selected from hydrogen or methyl;

R^3 is selected from methyl, methoxy, fluoro, chloro or cyano

with the proviso that at least one of R^1 and R^2 is methyl.

or a salt, pro-drug or solvate thereof